

outgoing (e.g., a redirected-to party or redirected-from party).

In-band and out-of-band signaling. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a network message that provides call identifying information (e.g., ringing, busy, call waiting signal, message light) is generated or sent by the IAP switch to a subject using the facilities under surveillance. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

Intercept Access Point (IAP). Intercept access point is a point within a carrier's system where some of the communications or call-identifying information of an intercept subject's equipment, facilities, and services are accessed.

J-STD-025. The interim standard developed by the Telecommunications Industry Association and the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions for wireline, cellular, and broadband PCS carriers. This standard defines services and features to support lawfully authorized electronic surveillance, and specifies interfaces necessary to deliver intercepted communications and call-identifying information to a LEA.

LEA. Law enforcement agency; e.g., the Federal Bureau of Investigation or a local police department.

Origin. A party initiating a call (e.g., a calling party), or a place from which a call is initiated.

Party hold, join, drop on conference calls. Capability that permits a LEA to identify the parties to a conference call conversation at all times.

Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information. Capability that permits a LEA to be informed when a subject using the facilities under surveillance uses services that provide call identifying information, such as call forwarding, call waiting, call hold, and three-way calling. Excludes signals generated by customer premises equipment when no network signal is generated.

Termination. A party or place at the end of a communication path (e.g. the called or call-receiving party, or the switch of a party that has placed another party on hold).

Timing information. Capability that permits a LEA to associate call-identifying information with the content of a call. A call-identifying message must be sent from the carrier's IAP to the LEA's Collection Function within eight seconds of receipt of that message by the IAP at least 95% of the time, and with the call event time-stamped to an accuracy of at least 200 milliseconds.

[64 FR 51717, Sept. 24, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 22007, May 2, 2002]

§ 22.1103 Capabilities that must be provided by a cellular telecommunications carrier.

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, as of June 30, 2000, a cellular telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the assistance capability requirements of CALEA, *see* 47 U.S.C. 1002. A carrier may satisfy these requirements by complying with publicly available technical requirements or standards adopted by an industry association or standard-setting organization, such as J-STD-025.

(b) As of November 19, 2001, a cellular telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA communications and call-identifying information transported by packet-mode communications.

(c) As of June 30, 2002, a cellular telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the following capabilities:

- (1) Content of subject-initiated conference calls;
- (2) Party hold, join, drop on conference calls;
- (3) Subject-initiated dialing and signaling information;
- (4) In-band and out-of-band signaling;
- (5) Timing information;
- (6) Dialed digit extraction, with a toggle feature that can activate/deactivate this capability.

[64 FR 51717, Sept. 24, 1999, as amended at 67 FR 22007, May 2, 2002]

PART 23—INTERNATIONAL FIXED PUBLIC RADIOCOMMUNICATION SERVICES

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

Sec.

§ 23.1

- 23.1 Definitions.
- 23.11 Use of radiotelephone emissions by radiotelegraph stations.
- 23.12 Use of radiotelegraph emissions by radiotelephone stations.
- 23.13 Types of emission.
- 23.14 Emission, bandwidth, modulation and transmission characteristics.
- 23.15 Emission limitations.
- 23.16 Frequency tolerances.
- 23.17 Frequency measurement.
- 23.18 Authorization of power.
- 23.19 Use of directional antennas.
- 23.20 Assignment of frequencies.
- 23.21 Communications by international control stations.
- 23.23 Use of frequencies for radiotelegraph communication within the continental United States.
- 23.24 Correspondents and points of communication.
- 23.25 Points of communication, limitations.
- 23.26 Use of transmitters.
- 23.27 Experimental research.
- 23.28 Special temporary authorization.
- 23.29 License period and expiration time.
- 23.31 Period of construction.
- 23.32 Equipment and service tests.
- 23.35 Compliance with tariff requirements.
- 23.36 Posting of license.
- 23.37 Station identification.
- 23.38 Experimental points of communication, limitations.
- 23.39 Antenna structures.
- 23.40 [Reserved]
- 23.41 Quarterly report of frequency usage.
- 23.42 License, simultaneous modification and renewal.
- 23.43 Maintenance tests of licensed stations.
- 23.44 Station inspection.
- 23.45 Operator license, posting of.
- 23.46 Operators, class required and general duties.
- 23.47 Station records.
- 23.48 Content of station records.
- 23.49 Discontinuance of operation.
- 23.50 Place of filing applications; fees and number of copies.
- 23.51 Addressed program material.
- 23.52 Mobile stations, transmission simultaneously to.
- 23.53 Addressed press and meteorological services.
- 23.54 Use of double sideband radiotelephone.
- 23.55 Equal employment opportunities.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat. 1066, 1082 as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303. Interpret or apply sec. 301, 48 Stat. 1081; 47 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963; 36 FR 2562, Feb. 6, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–05 Edition)

FIXED PUBLIC SERVICES

§ 23.1 Definitions.

Assigned frequency. The frequency coinciding with the center of an authorized bandwidth of emission.

Authorized bandwidth. The maximum bandwidth authorized to be used by a station as specified in the station license. This shall be occupied bandwidth or necessary bandwidth, whichever is greater.

Authorized reference frequency. A frequency having a fixed and specific position with respect to the assigned frequency.

Authorized service. The term “authorized service” of a point-to-point radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station means the transmission of public correspondence to a point of communication as defined herein subject to such special provisions as may be contained in the license of the station or in accordance with § 23.53.

Fixed public service. The term “fixed public service” means a radiocommunication service carried on between fixed stations open to public correspondence.

Fixed public press service. The term “fixed public press service” means a limited radio communication service carried on between point-to-point telegraph stations, consisting of transmissions by fixed stations open to limited public correspondence, of news items, or other material related to or intended for publication by press agencies, newspapers, or for public dissemination. In addition, these transmissions may be directed to one or more fixed points specifically named in a station license, or to unnamed points in accordance with the provisions of § 23.53.

NOTE: This section is not intended as a definition of any press classification. Correspondence admissible under any press classification is determined by the tariffs of the various common carriers on file with the Commission.

Fixed station. The term “fixed station” in the fixed public or fixed public press service includes all apparatus used in rendering the authorized service at a particular location under a single instrument of authorization.

Frequency tolerance. The maximum permissible departure by the center frequency of the frequency band occupied by an emission from the assigned frequency or by the carrier, or suppressed carrier, from the reference frequency.

International fixed public radiocommunication service. A fixed service, the stations of which are open to public correspondence and which, in general, is intended to provide radiocommunication between any one of the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia) and the State of Alaska, or the State of Hawaii, or any U.S. possession or any foreign point; or between any U.S. possession and any other point; or between the State of Alaska and any other point; or between the State of Hawaii and any other point. In addition, radiocommunications within the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia) in connection with the relaying of international traffic between stations which provide the above service, are also deemed to be the international fixed public radiocommunications service; provided, however, that communications solely between Alaska, or any one of the contiguous 48 states (including the District of Columbia), and either Canada or Mexico are not deemed to be in the international fixed public radiocommunication service when such radiocommunications are transmitted on frequencies above 72 MHz.

International fixed public control service. A fixed service carried on for the purpose of communicating between transmitting stations, receiving stations, message centers or control points in the international fixed public radiocommunication service.

Occupied bandwidth. The frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission.

Point-to-point telegraph station. The term “point-to-point telegraph station” means a fixed station authorized for radiotelegraph communication.

Point-to-point telephone station. The term “point-to-point telephone sta-

tion” means a fixed station authorized for radiotelephone communication.

Point of communication. The term “point of communication” means a specific location designated in the license to which a station is authorized to communicate for the transmission of public correspondence.

Radiotelegraph. The term “radiotelegraph” as used in this part shall be construed to include types N0N, A1A, A2A, A3C, F1B, F2B, and F3C emission.

Radiotelephone. The term “radiotelephone” as used in this part, with respect to operation on frequencies below 30 MHz, means a system of radiocommunication for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds by means of amplitude modulation including double sideband (A3E), single sideband (R3E, H3E, J3E) or independent sideband (B3E) transmission.

[38 FR 22478, Aug. 21, 1973, as amended at 49 FR 48701, Dec. 14, 1984]

§ 23.11 Use of radiotelephone emissions by radiotelegraph stations.

The licensee of a radiotelegraph station, using frequencies below 30 MHz, may be authorized to use radiotelephone emissions as defined in § 23.1 for the following purposes:

- (a) Transmission of addressed program material as set forth in § 23.51.
- (b) Controlling the transmission or reception of addressed program material
- (c) Controlling the transmission or reception of facsimile material.

[28 FR 13032, Dec. 5, 1963, as amended at 36 FR 2562, Feb. 6, 1971; 38 FR 22479, Aug. 21, 1973]

§ 23.12 Use of radiotelegraph emissions by radiotelephone stations.

The licensee of a point-to-point radiotelephone station may be authorized to use type N0N, A1A, A2A, F1B, or F2B emission for identification, for test purposes or for the exchange of service messages.

[49 FR 48701, Dec. 14, 1984]

§ 23.13 Types of emission.

Stations in the international fixed public radiocommunication services may be authorized to use any of the